

# Honolulu Star-Bulletin

RILEY H. ALLEN . . . . . EDITOR

MONDAY . . . . . AUGUST 28, 1916.

## Rumania Enters The War---A New Menace For The Teutons

Rumania's entrance into the war has been forecast by students of international politics since the beginning of August, but a previous prophecy, made when the second Russian offensive seemed successful, went astray and the latest predictions have not been definite. In fact, war correspondents wrote their papers frankly that Rumania might join either the Entente or the Central Powers.

There is little sentiment about Rumania's action. With her it is a case of joining the side which she believes will win. If she joined the Entente Allies and they were successful, Rumania would get a large slice of Transylvania. If she joined the Central Powers and they are the conquerors, Rumania would be rewarded with Bessarabia, a large territory to the east, wrested from her by Russia.

The intrigue, the plots, the lavish use of money by the diplomats and secret agents of the European Powers represented in Bucharest are notorious. Originally held to the Central Powers by a treaty dated as far back as 1884, negotiated by the far-seeing Bismarck, Rumania virtually violated this treaty, it was alleged in Berlin, by remaining neutral when the war broke out. The story goes that old King Charles of Rumania was in the crown council discussing with his advisers a plan of joining Germany and Austria when a telegram came saying that Italy, third member of the Triple Alliance, had decided to remain neutral. Rumania took the same course, though the king was said to favor upholding the treaty of 1884.

Prime Minister Bratianu (Bratiano) at once opened negotiations with Russia, it is understood, and before long had an understanding by which Rumania was to gain greatly if she would stay neutral. It is said that Prime Minister Sazonoff of Russia went so far as to promise Rumania the possession of Transylvania and the Bukovina section, as well as the Banat section, which latter had been kept as a sort of reward for Serbia.

The Entente Powers were not satisfied with Rumanian neutrality. After Turkey entered the war and it became certain that the Central Powers were able to strike hard on many fronts, Rumania was asked to take the field. It was at the moment when the second Russian offensive was tearing through Bukovina and threatening to pass the Carpathians and reach the plains of Hungary.

Rumania was asked to strike at the flank of Hungary and help clear the way for the Allies' success on the east. But by this time old King Charles was rapidly declining in physical power; his ministers hesitated; the moment went by. Russia was swept back by the Teuton offensive and once more Rumania began to dicker with the Central Powers.

Now Russia has come forward again with an amazing show of strength, taking the offensive from Riga to the Carpathians and making her greatest gains down in the corner of Europe most under Rumanian observation—Bukovina and Galicia. Again an hour of decision arrived for Rumania and this time her leaders apparently believe that the Central Powers are being crushed and that Rumania must enter actively now to get the greatest fruits of successful politics.

The war-party in Rumania, led by Take Jonescu and Nicholas Filipescu, has won over Premier Bratianu, head of the Liberal party. Against the war-party is opposed the so-called "intellectuals," headed by Peter Carp, Alexander Marghiloman, and Ex-Premiers Titus Maiorescu and Theodore Rosetti. This latter party is determinedly opposed to any alliance with Russia, holding that Russia in the past has been the enemy of Rumania and in the future will continue hostile in spirit.

Rumania has seethed for months with growing agitation. Ever since the new Russian offensive began, the war-party has actively espoused joining the Allies. Street-meetings have frequently reached the point of disorders.

Since the first of August the Rumanian border on Hungary has been closed down both to passenger traffic and to commerce, except in special cases. About the first of August it was reported that Rumania had sold a large consignment of wheat to Austria at a huge price, and the presumption was that King Ferdinand was willing to remain on friendly relations. There is reason to believe that since then the Entente Powers have exerted every possible pressure on Rumania. The Russian offensive, though moving steadily along, is going slowly. Passage of the Carpathians is a huge undertaking, particularly as the redoubtable von Linsingen is reported as commanding the Austrian line. But Rumania can strike at the Austrian flank as well as throw a scare into the Bulgarian camp.

For more than a year Rumania has kept an army of 150,000 men under arms, in the concentration camps. More than once she has mobilized a much larger number. The grain harvests which engage the industry of half a million men from the middle of June to the middle of August, are now safely stored. These half a million are trained to arms and probably have been mobilized quietly since the grain was harvested. It is likely that the Allied censorship has prevented news of the mobilization from reaching the United States, since Rumania certainly would not enter the war without perfecting every resource for an instant strike. Universal military service has been in force in Rumania since the Russo-Turkish war and every young man is trained from boyhood in the ideals of military service.

It is supposed that Rumania has been hoarding munitions since the war broke out but some critics say that even if this be the case, her store is not large. A few days ago two trainloads came through from Russia and it is possible that Russia has now such resources that she can help out Rumania constantly but this is doubtful. Most correspondents who have discussed Rumania's possible entry think she will have to strike hard and fast and is in no position for a protracted warfare, either in munitions or in food supplies.

It is virtually certain that Rumania cannot long continue at war with only one of the Central Powers. There have been persistent rumors of a Rumanian-Bulgarian treaty of mutual defense but the traditional jealousy between Bucharest and Sofia, and the fierce hatred of the two peoples, make it overwhelmingly probable that the declaration of war on Austria will be followed by a break with Bulgaria. Probably the situation is that Rumania wishes Bulgaria to make the break. With King Ferdinand's men pitted against those of Czar Ferdinand, the latter will have their hands full without trying to hold back the Allies on the Greek Macedonian and Serbian fronts.

Rumanian victory would mean the acquisition of Transylvania, which has four million resident Rumanians, bringing the total population up to 10,000,000. It would also give Rumania rich natural resources in the new territory. She is already a rich country, with modern cities and public improvements and considers herself superior to Bulgaria, Serbia or Montenegro.

Her army is one of the finest-looking in Europe and has had good training but has not been hardened to war as have the men of the other Balkan states. In war years ago the Rumanians showed themselves redoubtable fighters and certainly, with half a million of them on the flank of Hungary and the back of Bulgaria, the Central Powers are faced with a situation of unparalleled uneasiness.

## A. F. JUDD URGES MORE POWERS BE GIVEN CITY; WOULD AID INTEREST

(Continued from page one)

the place to dwell upon it. Suffice it to say that not even China or Russia, backward in political genius as they may seem, were without some forms of local government in 1915, when county government was installed in Hawaii. We had nothing to build on, but it is my firm conviction that the people of Hawaii are better satisfied today than they would have been had not the painful process of education in the handling of local affairs been begun. To deny that local government is not a good thing for Hawaii is to deny the foundations of American government.

Put what is the matter with Honolulu? We need a municipal government with more responsibility and more authority. Everywhere else it has been shown that this is the cure for inefficiency. The rule should be applied here and by the legislature of 1917. Hoping that this letter may "start something," I venture to suggest three things which if made into the statutes will give our municipality a chance to really be an American city.

**Fix Tax-rate**  
First: I would let the supervisors fix the tax-rate each year, the limit to be only the needs of the city and the supervisors desire of reelection. The present machinery for assessing and collecting taxes is efficient and cheap. We are familiar with it and it is honestly administered. It should, therefore, not be thrown overboard in favor of any other system.

My reason for removing the restriction on the tax-rate is that the city needs the money, but more than it needs the money, it needs the personal interest in its affairs of every American resident. This it does not now have and I know of no other way of rudely quelling their apathy than by, in the way suggested, making a direct connection between the property taxes paid by the citizen and his ballot for the office of supervisor. I believe our electorate can now be trusted with this power. The voter, who pays taxes on his small home and has to save from his wages to do so, quite as much as the businessman with his automobile, adequate salary, and accumulated earnings, can be trusted to vote right where he can see that his ballot controls his taxes. Many of my associates do not agree with me but this is my mature judgment. It is the American way at least, and "Hawaii is an integral part of the United States."

**Reduce Elective Offices**  
Secondly: The municipal act, as it now is with but few changes, can be made over so as to concentrate responsibility and authority. Let us build on our own experience rather than copy others. We know our present system. Let us change it where necessary so that we voters shall ballot only for the mayor, supervisors and the auditor. Let all the other offices be appointed. The appointing power will then be responsible for them. Such is not now the case, and the result is complained of.

If this plan is too simple and a more radical change is required, why not give the city a government based on the cabinet plan of the monarchy? Those four men ran the whole kingdom. The native voter, who is in the majority, would understand the plan. These four men and the mayor would each have his executive functions and as a board they would legislate on appropriations and ordinances. We taxpayers and voters would then know who to go after if things were not efficiently run. This is not now the case. The feature of the recall could be considered and in a way this would be no new thing in Hawaii for under the monarchy, the cabinet of the king could be dismissed by a vote of "want of confidence."

**More Work for Officials**  
Thirdly: It is reasonable to suppose that more men of ability and constructive genius would come forward to serve on the controlling board of the city, if they could see there a chance to really do something for the city.

I know that the legislatures of 1911 and 1913 of which I was a member, did much in divorcing municipal from territorial functions, the idea of the Oahu delegations being to give the city authority the power to give the residents of the city what residents of a city demand.

Power to raise money by taxation without limit, should now belong to the city of Honolulu, as I have already urged, but another matter demands attention at once. The statute laying down the procedure which must be followed in the exercise of the power of eminent domain should be revised by the legislature of 1917, so that the city itself can condemn for public uses such private property as may be needed for parks, playgrounds, buildings and new streets. The city and county has never tried

to exercise this power since 1905 and property values are rising. This makes it good business to tackle now the job of opening up the needed new thoroughfares, instead of waiting until the cost of such improvements is doubled by the growth of the city. In 1910 the city tried to open Bishop street to Beretania and had to ask the territory to bring the suit. The attempt was abortive (see Hawaii vs. Steiner 20, H. 385). The statute because of its nature has to be strictly construed and until it is fixed up the city cannot use its power to do the things which it should do to make itself a real city out of a series of attenuated villages.

If you believe with me that the cure of inefficiency in government is to give more responsibility and more authority to the government, I trust you will make such use of this letter as may tend to arouse a public opinion among the citizens of Honolulu that something can be done about municipal affairs and that if nothing is done to better things it is the fault of the responsible men of Honolulu and nobody else.

Honolulu deserves a no better government than her citizens give her. Faithfully yours,

A. F. JUDD.  
Supervisor Hatch's Reply  
In reply, Supervisor Hatch wrote: Honolulu, Aug. 18, 1916.

Honorable A. F. Judd, Honolulu.  
Dear Mr. Judd: I wish to thank you for your letter of the 14th inst. in regard to municipal government, and assure you I have been much interested in the views you advance.

I hope you will include in your schedule of reforms the repeal of the primary election law, a law which, it seems to me, was devised to meet fancied evils that have not existed, and are not likely to develop, in this community.

Sincerely yours,  
F. M. HATCH.

## BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL DEFENDED FROM CRITICISM

Judge Ashford's Rap Answered By Citation of Results Under New Regime

Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin.  
Sir: In condemning the two boys to the Territorial penitentiary (who stole Mr. Prosser's car), Judge Ashford said in court that he "thought the reform school, as we have it now is only a preparatory institution to the penitentiary."

This statement should be challenged and Judge Ashford has not properly informed himself on present conditions of the Waleale Military Academy (as the boys there would like to call the Boys' Industrial School). If he had visited the place as I did unexpectedly last week with two of the commissioners of the board of industrial schools, seen the work that has been done in repainting rooms long neglected, the model hospital and what has been done in cleaning up the grounds, planting shrubs and vines, tasted the good, wholesome noon meal that was being served, seen the unbarred, unlocked dormitories, with healthy sea breezes blowing through, whose keys and locks were turned with suitable ceremonies in the concrete walls of the new workshop and laundry they are taking pride in learning to build, heard the boys' response to questions on improvement and seen on every side the marks of the hard work of a conscientious, enthusiastic staff of six people with insufficient material to work on for the betterment of moral and physical conditions of over a hundred and fifty boys—which is disheartening work at best—he must have taken a different view.

It is to be hoped that the next legislature will inform itself personally and make suitable appropriations for things absolutely needed in an institution whose aim now, as when Mr. Latou Atkinson started it, was to teach wayward, neglected boys to earn how to work and so earn an upright living and thereby live better lives.

I dislike very much going into print, but feel Mr. Anderson and his staff should not be disheartened and discredited, but most highly praised for the splendid work in which they need the support of all interested.

K. MCG. COOPER.  
Honolulu, August 28, 1916.

## Objects

Of Charity Are Not Always Confined To Poor People.

Men and Corporations in good financial circumstances are very frequently applicants for Free Publicity.

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## KAUAI GIRL IS CALLED BY DEATH

Harriet K. Haase, well known to old and new scholars of St. Andrew's Priory, died on Friday afternoon, August 26, at the Lahue hospital, according to news which has reached Honolulu. The funeral ceremonies were held on Saturday at Kapaa church and the body buried in the Kapaa cemetery, adjacent to the grave of her father, who died a year ago.

She was a graduate of the priory class of 1916. She was recovering from the strain of a recent operation for appendicitis and while taking the air on the hospital piazza tried to descend some steps to look at some flowers, fainted, and did not recover. She leaves a mother and a sister as well as many friends to mourn their bereavement.

Sentence of E. de la Cruz, who pleaded guilty on Saturday to two indictments each charging first degree burglary, will be pronounced in Circuit Judge Ashford's court at 9:30 o'clock next Saturday morning.

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## OUTRIGGER WILL NOT ALLOW USE OF ITS GROUNDS

Because the large number of members of the Outrigger Canoe Club and its women's auxiliary has made it necessary to enforce more strictly the rule forbidding non-members to use the club's grounds, the house committee has erected a gate at the club entrance on Kalakaua avenue and placed a sign there notifying all non-members that the grounds are private property and trespassing is forbidden.

Chairman E. Ehrhorn of the house committee said today the grounds are so crowded with members at all times of the day that it is now absolutely necessary to keep trespassers off the club property, hence the reason for putting up the gate and sign.

"Members of the Outrigger Club are allowed to bring their friends, but the club will enforce strictly the rules against non-members, unless member friends vouch for them," said Ehrhorn today. "Our 112 members, plus the 500 or more the auxiliary has, makes it necessary to keep our grounds from being overrun by strangers." The Waikiki beach is public property, but the club controls the space mauka of it.

According to advices received from Newcastle, Australia, the four-masted schooner Kona left there for Port Allen August 5 with a cargo of coal.

## LETTERS

(Editor's note—The Star-Bulletin has received several letters from enlisted men recently which it cannot publish because they are unsigned or signed with initials only. It is necessary for the full name to be enclosed as a proof of good faith, though if the letter is within bounds of propriety and contains no personal attack, it will be published with initials only.)

### ORDERS AND THE ENLISTED MAN

Schofield Barracks, Aug. 26, 1916.  
Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

Sir: Two articles in the Star-Bulletin referring to a recent order from Schofield Barracks headquarters relating to the use of the road in front of the 25th Infantry officers' quarters impell me to address this letter to the soldier-reading public with the hope that some one will make clear for me, a few doubtful points.

Concerning the point that so many autos pass over this particular road at night as to disturb sleep, why does the order also apply to daytime? This road was built by the government, paid for with government moneys and forms part of a government reservation. Under what authority is it made a private thoroughfare?

The Golf Links form a part of the reservation set apart for the purpose of drill. Under what authority is it made a pleasure resort—from which pleasures the enlisted men are barred?

The dance hall near the 1st Infantry officers' quarters was built by the government. Why is this dance hall used exclusively by the officers while the enlisted men are obliged to solicit funds from people of Honolulu

## DR. GEORGE HERBERT SAYS MINERAL PRODUCTS OUTLOOK "MAGNIFICENT"

Dr. George Herbert, who is at present visiting the Mineral Products Company's plant in Patterson, Cal., this morning, wirelessly the following:

"Outlook magnificent. Train reaches chrome deposit today, deliver chrome Wednesday week. The railroad will be completed in about seven weeks."

## GOVERNOR NOT WELL: STAYS AT RESIDENCE

Because he has been somewhat indisposed for the last few days, Governor Pinkham has not shown up at his office in the capitol since last Thursday. He did not appear this morning, but is keeping in touch with territorial affairs by means of the telephone until he feels able to return to his duties.

with which to build one for themselves? In what text-book may it be found a breach of discipline to disobey an illegal order and just what is the status of the officer who issued it?

Is the statute merely obligatory with officers? If not why do so many of them ignore it and so frequently look the other way?

Regarding the expression of individual opinions in the press by enlisted men—by what code of ethics is this made uncommemorable?

What qualities make a gentleman and why is it impossible for an enlisted man to be so termed? Sincerely yours,

"PERPLEXED."

## College Park!

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